J. Thomas

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[No. 79, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1791. [Whole No. 183.]

PARIS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER 31.

M. DUBOIS DE CRANCEY, in the name of the Military Committee, ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Aſſembly, a plan of a decree relative to the arming of the French citizens inhabiting the frontiers. He was of opinion, that no diſtinction ſhould be made between the inhabitants of the towns and thoſe of the country—that all citizens having ſworn to defend the conſtitution, all have a right to arm in defence of it—and that if the huſbandman did not partake in the diſtribution of the national arms, there would be cauſe to fear that the inhabitants of towns would harraſs thoſe of the country, under pretence of keeping them within bounds, or of protecting them.

M Dubois, in the name of the Military Committee, moved,

1. That the committee of conſtitution ſhould preſent, as ſoon as poſſible to the Aſſembly, a plan for organizing the National Guards of the kingdom.

2. That the miniſter of war ſhould immediately be authoriſed to arm with muſquets and bayonets, every active citizen doing the duty of National Guard.

3. That the ſame miniſter ſhould be deſired to give an account to the Aſſembly of the obſtacles to the execution of the decree of the 28th July, relative to the manufacture of new arms.

After ſome diſcuſſions, this plan of a decree was adjourned.

M. Regnauld gave an account, that in the diſtrict of Saint-Jean-d'Angely, the enemies of the public welfare exerted themſelves more than ever to perſuade the people that they ought not to pay taxes. One of theſe men, who thus blew the flame of diſcord, being known, was purſued by the tribunals, and ordered to be taken into cuſtody. The perſons entruſted with the execution of this decree, were accompanied with the Marechauſſee, and twenty-five regulars. The man was arreſted; but as they were conducting him to priſon, a numerous body of peaſants, armed with muſquets, came to his aſſiſtance. Firing took place on both ſides, and many of the inſurgents were killed. The perſon arreſted was then conducted to priſon. On the following day the inhabitants of the country collected in great numbers, with deſign to oblige the Marechauſſee to open the gates of the priſon in which the priſoner was confined. The Marechauſſee oppoſed the violation of the law; but the Mayor, thinking reſiſtance dangerous, gave orders for liberating the priſoner. The people, not content with this triumph, aſſembled and ſeized the Mayor, whom they cruelly maſſacred.

This affair is again to occupy the attention of the Aſſembly. It was then decreed, that the Aſſembly ſhould not have any ſitting on Monday, November 1.

A proteſt againſt the report made by M. Chabroud, relative to the affair of the 6th of October, and conſequently againſt the decree which followed upon that occaſion, has lately made its appearance here, ſigned by a great number of ariſtocrates, in which they have made uſe of their former titles of Dukes, Marquiſſes, Barons, Chevaliers, &c. and M. Serent has taken the title of Deputy to the States General in behalf of the Nobleſſe of Nivernois.

The ſubſtance of it is as follows:

"We declare that we diſapprove, *in toto*, of the report of the procedure of the Chatelet, as delivered by M. Chabroud, in the name of the committee of reports.

"We diſapprove of it, becauſe it gives an unjuſt account of the depoſitions.

"We diſapprove of it, becauſe it appears to have had no other object than to miſtate facts, to repreſent the victims as guilty, to traduce the witneſſes, to render the tribunal odious, to excuſe the moſt horrible attempts, by identifying them with the operations of the National Aſſembly.

"We diſapprove of it for ſubſtituting, by way of juſtification, an imaginary for a real plot, for leſſening the horror which every Frenchman ſhould have for actions which criminate the whole nation while they remain unpuniſhed."

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A TITLE that has been long extinct, is ſoon to be revived in one of his Majeſty's ſons, viz. that of Duke of Kent. Prince Edward, (now at Gibraltar) is to be made Duke of Cumberland, and the next Prince, Duke of Lancaſter.

A conſiderable part of the late ſummer and preſent autumn, has been ſpent by his Majeſty in hunting. The national deſire, and the opinion of the phyſicians concur in recommending this exerciſe, to prevent him, if poſſible, from reverting into his late inſane ſituation.

It has puzzled ſome naturaliſts to find out what view nature could have had in creating lizards, or whether ſhe had any view at all. Nothing ſhews the weakneſs and folly of man more than ſuch diſquiſitions. It has been lately diſcovered, and confirmed in many inſtances, that the *tail of a lizard* boiled, produces a broth or gravy, which, after a few times drinking, cures, radically, the moſt inveterate cancer.

The door-money of the late battle of Mendoza and Humphreys (two noted boxers) amounted to the trifling ſum of *ſeven hundred pounds*.—The door-money at a charity ſermon at Doncaſter, the ſubſequent Sabbath, amounted to the ſum of *four pounds five ſhillings!* So much for the moral refinement of 1790.

M. de Calonne (ſay our French accounts) was blamed for having given a falſe calculation of the expences neceſſary to ſurround Paris with a wall; according to his eſtimate ſix millions of livres would have been ſufficient. It now appears that fifteen millions, or 650 thouſand pounds ſterling, will be neceſſary to complete the undertaking. Nine millions have already been paid, and ſix millions remain due to the builders.

A boldneſs of general ſatire now prevails in Paris; nor is it deemed political to endeavor to ſuppreſs it, however ſtrong an inclination there may be for ſuch a meaſure. Caricature prints of elevated characters are continually hawked about, and bought up with avidity. The kingdom being ſtill in a ſtate of confuſion, the Aſſembly think it better to ſuffer the ſpleen of the diſaffected to evaporate in this manner, rather than by the more ſerious means which might take place, were the publication of thoſe caricatures prohibited.

Wedneſday morning, as their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York followed the King's carriage juſt after the review, a fellow who had climbed up in a tree to ſee the ſpectacle, cried out, "God bleſs your Royal Highneſſes! that's right, take care of your good father!"

DECEMBER 3.

THE NETHERLANDS.

ON Tueſday evening the Duke of Leeds received the following very important communication from Colonel Gardner at Bruſſels, which confirms the news of the ſurrender of Namur to the Imperialiſts, and relates the conſeqnences which it has produced in every part of the Netherlands.

In our account of yeſterday, we ſtated that General Schoenfield, the commander in chief of the Belgic troops, had ſaved himſelf by flight from the hands of the Imperialiſts, and had arrived at Bruſſels. The latter part of this information we find to be premature, for the Duke of Leeds's diſpatches poſitively mention that the whole Belgic army in garriſon at Namur had been made priſoners, and among the reſt General Schoenfield. This account is certainly correct, though the particulars of the capture are not yet known.

But the moſt important news is, that the Congreſs of Bruſſels, on hearing this intelligence, and that the Imperial army, amounting to 40,000 men, under the command of General Bender, was in haſty march towards Bruſſels, immediately diſperſed and took to flight. Some of the Members got away unmoleſted, but the populace have ſeized on Van der Noot, and Van Eupen, the lawyer and the prieſt, who were endeavoring to eſcape in diſguiſe, both of whom they held in confinement, and their fate will ſoon prove an example of puniſhment to others who dare to rebel againſt their lawful Sovereign, and uſurp a Government by the means of the moſt barefaced and wicked impoſture.

The Imperial troops were expected in Bruſſels on Saturday laſt, and the inhabitants are extremely well diſpoſed to receive them. They will find no reſiſtance in re-taking poſſeſſion of the Government of the Netherlands.

The congreſs of ambaſſadors at the Hague, for ſettling the diſputes in Brabant, is diſſolved rather abruptly. The Count de Merci d' Argenteau, the Imperial miniſter, had been entreated by the other members of the Congreſs to delay the entry of the Imperial troops into Brabant for eight days, which he refuſed to do for as many hours. The miniſters of the three allied powers openly proteſted againſt this raſh conduct of M. de *Merci*, and the Congreſs broke up. It is however, generally underſtood that Lord Auckland tacitly acquieſced in the proceedings of this Miniſter.

On the very moment that the term given by the Emperor expired, the States of Brabant offered to ſubmit on condition of receiving the Emperor's third ſon as the Sovereign, but all offers ſhort of unconditional ſubmiſſion were refuſed.

GEORGETOWN, January 19.

On the 13th inſt. at Richmond, about 5 o'clock in the the morning, a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which laſted about two minutes; it ſhook the houſes ſo ſeverely, as to occaſion many of the inhabitants to get up to ſee what damage was done.—About the ſame time a rumbling noiſe was heard in this town, with an intermiſſion of near half a minute.—The latter part ſo ſevere as to ſhake the houſes.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

(Continued from our laſt.)

MR. Smith remarked, that there appeared to be ſo great a diverſity of opinion on the ſubject before the houſe, that he doubted the poſſibility of procuring a majority for either of the motions that had been made. There would be objections, he conceived, to any propoſition that could be offered; but the committee ſhould determine on that to which there were feweſt. To the Secretary of State he tho't there were leſs than to any other officer propoſed.—Thoſe againſt the Chief Juſtice, he thought unanſwerable: Indeed the gentleman who propoſed him, had not offered any anſwer to the objections made to that officer.

The duties of the Preſident of the Senate, and thoſe of the Preſident of the United States, appeared to him incompatible. The firſt was the repreſentative of a particular ſtate, and bound to obey the inſtructions of it. If he was to be deprived of his ſeat in the Senate, his ſtate would loſe a vote there, and the balance of that branch of the legiſlature would be deſtroyed.

He recapitulated the objections that had already been made to the Chief Juſtice's filling the chair. His power of expounding treaties would be improperly mixed with that of making them. That of condemning for offences, with a power of granting reprieves and pardons. Then the Chief Juſtice could not act with propriety as commander in chief of the army and navy. It had been ſaid, he obſerved, that the judiciary buſineſs might go on for ſome time without the aſſiſtance of the Chief Juſtice: He thought nor. There were three circuit courts, and two judges for each, including the Chief Juſtice: If he was abſent, the buſineſs of one of the circuits could not proceed; beſides he ſhould preſide in the ſupreme court.

He concluded by ſaying that the office of Secretary of State, and the duties of Preſident, were analogous: He was a kind of Aſſiſtant to the Chief Magiſtrate, and would therefore very properly ſupply his place; beſides he was always at the ſeat of government.

Mr. Burke ſaid that he had conſulted a gentleman ſkilled in the doctrine of chances, who, after conſidering the ſubject, had informed him, that there was an equal chance that ſuch a contingency would not happen more than once in 840 years. He hoped therefore that the committee would not ſpend any more time upon the ſubject, but poſtpone it altogether.

Mr. Giles conceived that the probability of the event's taking place was much greater than Mr. Burke ſeemed to think. According to the doctrine of policies, he ſaid, it was not more than fifty to one that it would not happen in two months. However, even if the chance was much leſs, it was the duty of the houſe to make proviſion for the accident before it occured. If it was left till the caſe actually took place, it would then be too late to think of remedying the evil; for it was to be provided for by a legiſlative act, which could not be made complete without the Preſident's approbation and ſignature, and could therefore not be obtained when the chair was vacant. Then if the event ſhould happen before it was provided for, there would be, he conceived, an end to this government.

He uſed another argument to urge the neceſſity of a ſpeedy proviſion. Suppoſe, ſaid he, the Vice-Preſident ſhould die, then the fate of this government would remain in the hands of the Preſident, who, by reſigning would deſtroy its organization, without leaving a conſtitutional mode of filling the vacancy.

In addition to the loſs of this government, would not every member of the legiſlature, he aſked, loſe his character, credit and reputation.

Having ſhewn the neceſſity of making immediate proviſion for a caſe of ſo much importance to the very exiſtence of the government, Mr. Giles

declared he was in favor of filling up the blank with the Secretary of State He chiefly refted his opinion on the idea, that if the conſtitution had not intended that the vacancy ſhould be filled by ſome officer not there mentioned, they would have determined who it ſhould be.

Mr. Sedgwick was ſorry that the buſineſs had been brought forward, and more ſo that gentlemen ſhould diſcover a zeal on the occaſion, which indicated too much of taking a perſonal intereſt in the queſtion.

He did not apprehend the conſequences which would follow, if the accident ſhould occur, would be ſo dreadful as the gentleman laſt up appeared to think. There was more danger, he conceived, in ruffling men's tempers now, by deſignating one officer heir apparent (if he might be allowed the expreſſion) to the office of chief magiſtrate.

He objected to filling up the blank with the Secretary of State ; it would be putting in the hands of the Preſident (or of the Vice-Preſident) a power of appointing his ſucceſſor. The authority with which the Chief Juſtice is veſted, the reſpect which his ſtation commands, and his independence, induced him, he ſaid, at firſt to think him the moſt proper perſon to be at the head of affairs in caſe of vacancy in the chief magiſtracy.—However, if it could not be agreed to poſtpone the buſineſs, he ſhould now vote for the Preſident of the Senate *pro tem.*

Mr. Benſon ſaid that an honorable gentleman (Mr. Smith) had remarked, that he had not attempted to anſwer the objections which were made to the Chief Juſtice's being deſignated to fill the vacancy, and had drawn the concluſion that the objections were unanſwerable. He was ſenſible that there might and would be objections to any officer that could be mentioned ; but thoſe againſt the Chief Juſtice he did not think unanſwerable. It had been objected that there would be an impropriety in his condemning as Chief Juſtice, and pardoning as Preſident. But ſomething like this is frequently the caſe. He ſuppoſed that whoever exerciſed the office of Chief Magiſtrate, would for the time reſign his firſt office. He only mentioned this to ſhew that the objections made to the Chief Juſtice had not been anſwered not becauſe they were deemed unanſwerable ; But his wiſh was to ſee the vacancy filled by an independent officer ; he had therefore no objection to the Preſident of the Senate *pro tem.*

Mr. Jackſon moved that the conſideration of this buſineſs be poſtponed, which was agreed to. The committee roſe and reported.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, providing compenſations for inſpectors and officers by them appointed, which was read the firſt time.

The bill providing for the renewal of loſt certificates, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, on Thurſday the 3d of February.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of United States, accompanied with the following copies of a letter, addreſſed to him by the Preſident of the National Aſſembly of France, and of a decree of that Aſſembly, tranſmitted with it.

Mr. *Preſident*,

The National Aſſembly has worn, during three days, mourning for Benjamin Franklin, your fellow citizen, your friend, and one of the moſt uſeful of your co-operators in the eſtabliſhment of American Liberty. They charge me to communicate their reſolution to the Congreſs of the United States. In conſequence, I have the honor to addreſs to you, Mr. Preſident, the extract from the proceedings of their ſeſſion of the 11th, which contains the deliberation.

The National Aſſembly have not been ſtopped in their decree by the conſideration that Franklin was a ſtranger :—Great men are the fathers of univerſal humanity :——their loſs ought to be felt, as a common misfortune, by all the tribes of the great human family ; and it belongs, without doubt, to a nation ſtill affected by all the ſentiments, which accompany the atchievement of their liberty, and which owes its enfranchiſement eſſentially to the progreſs of the public reaſon, to be the firſt to give the example of the filial gratitude of the people towards their true benefactors ;—beſides that theſe ideas, and this example, are ſo proper to diſſeminate a happy emulation of patrotiſm, and thus to extend more and more the empire of reaſon and virtue, which could not fail promptly to determine a body, devoted to the moſt important legiſlative combinations ; charged with aſſuring to the French the rights of men, and citizens ; it has believed, without doubt, that fruitful and great truths were likewiſe numbered among the rights of man.

The name of Benjamin Franklin will be immortal in the records of freedom and philoſophy : but it is more particularly dear to a country, where, conducted by the moſt ſublime miſſion, this venerable man knew very ſoon to acquire an infinite numbr of friends and admirers, as well by the ſimplicity and ſweetneſs of his manners, as by the purity of his principles, the extent of his knowledge, and the charms of his mind.

It will be remembered, that every ſucceſs, which he obtained in his important negociation, was applauded and celebrated (ſo to expreſs it) all over France, as ſo many crowns conferred on genius and virtue.

Even then the ſentiment of our rights exiſted in the bottom of our ſouls. It was eaſily perceived, that it feelingly mingled in the intereſt which we took in behalf of America, and in the public vows, which we preferred for your liberty.

At laſt the hour of the French has arrived :—we love to think, that the citizens of the United States have not regarded with indifference our ſteps towards liberty. Twenty-ſix millions of men, breaking their chains, and ſeriouſly occupied in giving themſelves a durable conſtitution, are not unworthy the eſteem of a generous people who have preceded them in that noble career.

We hope, they will learn, with intereſt, the funeral homage, which we have rendered to the Neſtor of America. May this ſolemn act of fraternal friendſhip ſerve more and more to bind the tie, which ought to unite two free nations ! May the common enjoyment of liberty ſhed itſelf over the whole globe, and become an indiſſoluble chain of connexion among all the people of the earth ! For ought they not to perceive, that they will march more ſtedfaſtly and more certainly to their true happineſs, in underſtanding and loving each other, than in being jealous and fighting ?

May the Congreſs of the United States, and the National Aſſembly of France, be the firſt to furniſh this fine ſpectacle to the world ! and may the individuals of the two nations connect themſelves by a mutual affection, worthy of the friendſhip which unites the two men, at this day moſt illuſtrious by their exertions for liberty—*WASHINGTON* and *LA FAYETTE !*

Permit me, Mr. Preſident, to offer, on this occaſion, my particular homage of eſteem and admiration. I have the honor to be,

With reſpectful conſideration,
Mr. Preſident,
Your moſt humble
And
Moſt obedient ſervant,
SIEYES, *Preſident.*

Paris, 20th June, 1790.

DECREE *of the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *of the 11th of June*, 1790.

The National Aſſembly decree, that their Members ſhall wear, during three days, mourning for Benjamin Franklin, to commence on Monday next,—that the diſcourſe, pronounced on this occaſion, be printed ; and that the Preſident write to the American Congreſs, in the name of the National Aſſembly.

Compared with the original, by us, Preſident and Secretaries of the National Aſſembly, at Paris, 10th June, 1790.

SIEYES, Preſident.
GOURDAU, Sec.
FELIX DE PARDIEU, Sec.
(L. S.) DUMOUCHET, Sec.

The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of certain papers, tranſmitted to them by the Preſident on Monday laſt ; which being of a ſecret nature, the doors were ordered to be ſhut.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

The bill providing compenſation to the inſpectors, and officers by them appointed purſuant to the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits ; and for other purpoſes, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and made the order of the day for to morrow week.

Mr. Bourne, preſented the addreſs and memorial of the people called Quakers, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, reſpecting certain parts of the militia bill.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Gerry preſented a memorial from the Marine Society of Boſton—propoſing the eſtabliſhment of an Hoſpital, for the benefit of ſick and diſabled ſeamen—to be divided into three departments—one for the Southern—one for the Central, and one for the Eaſtern ſtates—being read—Mr. Gerry moved that this memorial ſhould be reported to the committee already appointed on the memorials of the merchants and others of the town of Baltimore—this motion ſubſided, and it was ordered that the memorial ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Parker gave notice, that he ſhould to morrow move that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the general eſtabliſhment of marine Hoſpitals in the United States.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, in the following words :

UNITED STATES, *Jan.* 27, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN order that you may be fully informed of the ſituation of the frontiers, and the proſpects of hoſtility in that quarter ; I lay before you the intelligence of ſome recent depredations, received ſince my meſſage to you upon this ſubject of the 24th inſtant. G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Secretary informed the Speaker that the papers were ſent to the Senate.

A meſſage from the Senate was received by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the houſe that they have paſſed a bill concerning Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls ;——alſo communicating ſundry papers, referred to in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States.——The papers were read—viz. a letter from General Putnam to the Preſident of the United States, dated at Marietta, Jan. 8, containing an account of an attack, the 2d inſt. on Big Bottom, a ſettlement about 40 miles up the river, in which 11 perſons were killed, and three taken priſoners ; a letter from ſame perſon to Gen. Knox, and a letter from Capt. David Zeigler, to Gov. St. Clair, corroborative of the above account. Theſe papers were referred to the committee appointed yeſterday on the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States.

The engroſſed bill, repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame, was paſſed by a majority of fourteen. The yeas and nays being called for, were as follow :

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Bourne, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop. Total 35.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Giles, Hartley, Hathorn, Heiſter, Jackſon, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Parker, Van Ranſellaer, Seney, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Tucker, Williamſon. 21

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

The Conſul Bill received yeſterday from the Senate, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Wedneſday next. Ordered that 100 copies be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

Mr. Heiſter preſented a memorial and petition of a number of the public creditors holding Loan Office Certificates, received in the years 1777 and 1778, for money lent, for carrying on the late war, read and laid on the table.

This petition reſpects Certificates received for loans of paper money, on the nominal amount of which, intereſt, at 6 per cent. per ann. had been paid.

Mr. Ames laid the following motion on the table, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report, whether it is neceſſary that any proviſion ſhould be made by law reſpecting the new emiſſion money.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) brought in a report on the petition of Henry Laurens, which was againſt granting the prayer of the petition ; laid on the table.

Mr. Sturges brought in a report on the memorial of the inhabitants of Albany and Waſhington counties, reſpecting the penſion granted to John Younglove—which in ſubſtance was, that ſaid penſion appeared to have been improperly obtained ; the committee propoſed that the buſineſs ſhould be referred to the Secretary of war to inveſtigate the ſame and report.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a memorial and petition from the inſpectors of the city of New-York, praying an encreaſe of their compenſation.

The report on the petition of John Churchman was taken into conſideration ; the firſt part of the report reſpected furniſhing him with money to proſecute his diſcoveries by a voyage to Baffin's Bay—on this part of the memorial the committtee offered no opinion. A motion being made to take the ſenſe of the houſe, whether he ſhould be furniſhed with a ſum of money for this purpoſe ; the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative.

On the other part of the report which reſpects the enhancement of the penalty for counterfeiting or copying original charts—a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to make proviſion for that purpoſe.

The committee on the petition of George Gibſon, brought in a report, which was in favor of the prayer of ſaid petition.

The Speaker communicated to the houſe a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the ſubject of the eſtabliſhment of a Mint. Ordered that 200 copies be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, and took into conſideration the bill providing for the admiſſion of Kentucky into the Union.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The Chairman reported the bill to the houſe without amendment—on motion the bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

The houſe took into conſideration the report of the joint committee in reſpect to the time when the next Congreſs ſhall commence its ſeſſions.

The houſe after ſome debate, agreed to the report; the firſt part of which ſtates that it will not be neceſſary for the new Congreſs to commence its ſeſſion immediately after the 4th March.

The ſecond part of the report propoſes that the time for the annual meeting of Congreſs ſhould be altered; a committee conſiſting of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Partridge was appointed to report a bill for that purpoſe.

In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the State of Maryland.

Some amendments being agreed to by the committee, the bill was reported to the houſe, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A motion made by Mr. Tucker, reſpecting proviſion to be made for ſubſcribing, agreeable to the funding ſyſtem, certain certificates iſſued in lieu of others, in ſeveral of the States, ſubſequent to the 1ſt January 1790—was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

Agreeably to the late cenſus, the county of New-London (Connecticut) contains 33,200 inhabitants, which is an increaſe of 1895, ſince the year 1774.

There were exported from the diſtrict of New-London (Connecticut) in the year 1790, 7072 horſes, cattle, and mules, it being 394 more than was ſhipped the preceding year—30 odd ſail of veſſels are now frozen up in Connecticut river, bound to the Weſt-Indies.

There are owned and chartered in that diſtrict, 3 ſhips, 1 ſnow, 55 brigs, 50 ſchooners, 17 ſloops.

The election for Repreſentatives to the Congreſs of the United States commences to-morrow, in the State of New-Jerſey.

Speculating in funds goes on as briſkly as ever—no leſs than four expreſſes have paſſed and re-paſſed, with Pegaſſian ſwiftneſs, from this city, to and from Philadelphia and Boſton, within the week paſt.

The total of the taxes laid on Great-Britain in the ſingle year of 1780, was 21,382,249l. 11s. 8d. ſterling—above one third more than the whole national debt of the United States. Let Americans conſider theſe things.

Extract from the Leyden Gazette of Nov. 19.

"Letters from Nanci mention the unwelcome news of the death of M. Deſilles, the brave young officer who tied himſelf to the mouth of a loaded cannon on the 31ſt Auguſt, to prevent the mutinous garriſon of Nanci, from firing on the national troops. The wounds he received in that affair, have been the cauſe of his death. At Nanci it is regarded as a public loſs, and a cauſe of mourning to the whole city. Doubtleſs every Frenchman, every man, whoſe ſoul is not ſteeled to every ſentiment of patriotiſm and humanity, will feel emotions of grief and regret at the early death of a citizen, for whom all Nanci is in tears. His name, which is already ranked with the nobleſt in antiquity, will deſcend with their's to the lateſt poſterity, and obſcure them in its ſuperior luſtre, by the remembrance of the noble action in which he ſacrificed his life to the peace of his country. Let us contraſt the conduct of this young man with that of thoſe Infernals, in the ſhapes of men, who, with deliberate coolneſs can ſcheme ſcenes of diſorder, anarchy, and vengeance, merely to gratify their ambitious views, and add, they care not how much, to the miſeries of man.—The National Aſſembly in a letter directed to the friends of M. Deſilles, have condoled with them on the loſs of ſo excellent a citizen.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fayetteville (N. C.) to a member of Congreſs, dated 15th December, 1790.

"I am now to inform you that the ſeſſion of our Aſſembly is drawing to a period; the adjournment *ſine die* will take place this evening. Next ſeſſion is to be held at Newbern, the firſt Monday in December next.

"Among the various buſineſs agitated this ſeſſion, has been that of ſubſcribing the ſtate ſecurities now in the treaſury to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, and of opening an office for purchaſing up the remaining debt, whereby the treaſury might become poſſeſſed of a ſufficient ſum to ſubſcribe the whole amount to be aſſumed for this ſtate; but this ſcheme, I am happy in ſaying, has not ſucceeded—the bill for the purpoſe is laid over, by a reſpectable majority, to next aſſembly, which by the bye will not happen until two months after the ſubſcription books are cloſed. The beneficial effects of this deciſion already begin to be experienced by the few who have had faith or obſtinacy enough to induce them to hold up their certificates—ſtate ſecurities have riſen 50 per cent. in twenty-four hours—the information will be immediately diſſeminated by the members among their conſtituents, and we ſhall henceforth know how to ſet a value upon the ſmall portion of certificates, out of which the *knowing ones* have not heretofore duped us. Another circumſtance which operates in favor of our certificates is, that the report of the Comptroller, made to the preſent Aſſembly, ſtates the amount in circulation to be barely ſufficient to fill the loan; in which ſtatement is included one-half the Warrenton emiſſion, which we all know are not aſſumable—ſo that we have the fulleſt aſſurance the whole of our ſubſcriptions will be aſſumed. The Commiſſioner of loans has made application for the checks, by which to examine the certificates preſented to be loaned; his requeſt has been negatived; but at the ſame time a reſolution was adopted, allowing him acceſs to them, provided he would go where they are (viz. Hillſborough) which we have no doubt will be the caſe; as we cannot harbour a thought that the Secretary of the Treaſury, in whom we have the higheſt confidence, will permit to become ſtationary in ſo remote a corner of the State as is Edenton, an office, eſtabliſhed as well for the general good and accommodation of the citizens of the State, as for the United States.

"Along with the foregoing information ſuffer me to intrude the following, which, for the information of the concerned to the Northward and Eaſtward, it may perhaps be well to publiſh in the newſpapers of your city, as the Act itſelf may not find its way among them in due time: A Law has paſſed this ſeſſion, for doing an act of juſtice to the holders of certificates, iſſued for juſt claims by the Commiſſioners of Army Accounts at Warrenton, in the year 1786; by this Act the Agent for ſettling the accounts of this State, with the United States, is required to make return to the Treaſurer of the State, by the firſt of May next, of all the ſettlements made by the ſaid Commiſſioners in 1786, diſtinguiſhing the juſt from the unjuſt, the holders of Certificates are to bring them in to the Treaſury, before or at the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, and the Treaſurer is to iſſue new Certificates of like tenor for all ſuch as ſhall appear to have been fairly obtained. The act expires at the riſing of the Aſſembly, and ſuch who ſhall not by that period have preſented their claims are forever precluded."

Thurſday an expreſs arrived at the War-Office of the United States, from the Weſtern country.

The following extract of a letter from Capt. Zeigler, dated Fort Harmar, January 8, to the Secretary at War, contains the ſubſtance of the intelligence brought by the expreſs.

"I AM extremely ſorry to inform you, that the ſettlement called Big Bottom, twenty miles up the Muſkingum, from this poſt, was cut off by the Savages on the 2d inſtant. Eleven men and two children were killed; two men who were quartered in a cabbin a ſmall diſtance from the Block-Houſe eſcaped; three men it is ſuppoſed, are taken priſoners as their bodies are not found.

Extract of a letter from Marietta, to a Member of Congreſs, dated Jan. 6, 1791.

"When the ſettlers of this region had purchaſed their lands and removed hither, they had not the leaſt apprehenſion, that they had any difficulties to encounter, except thoſe of an uncultivated ſoil—placing all faith and confidence in the hon. the Congreſs, of whom they purchaſed it—being as it were under the neceſſity of laying out that which they received as pay for their paſt ſervices, in land, moſt of the ſettlers here conſider their purchaſe as bought with their blood: But, Sir, is it poſſible we ſhould have purchaſed lands, which we cannot improve, by reaſon of a ſavage enemy, whom the United States can extirpate with a nod?—No. Surely we ſhall have help in due time. You have no doubt had the particulars of the attack on the unfortunate ſettlement up the Muſkingum.—The groans of your ſlaughtered dying countrymen—the lamentations of parents for the loſs of their beloved ſons—the indignity offered to the United States by thoſe ſavages' murdering her ſons, who were peaceably improving the land ſhe had ſold them, will rouſe the indignation of the American Eagle, and pour ſpeedy vengeance on the guilty heads of thoſe murderers, who received not the leaſt provocation, but on the contrary every friendly office in our pover. It is not my province to enquire into the particulars of the late expedition; but this I can ſay with propriety, that it has not had the deſired effect—for in place of humbling, it only irritated—and inſtead of a *partial*, it has produced a general WAR. To whom have we to look for help and protection from the enemy, but to the general government, whom, next to God, are the fathers and guardians of the lives and properties of the people."

Extract of a letter from Brunſwick, (N. J.) Jan. 24.

"I have juſt returned from ſeeing a great curioſity, at leaſt to-moſt of us in this part of the country: On Sunday the 16th inſt. there was drove on ſhore three miles E. S. E. of South-Amboy, a young Calf-Whale, about 36 feet long, 16 feet circumference, jaw 7 feet in length, and tail 7 feet 4 inches broad. Various are the opinions of people on this occaſion: Some ſay it is the ſign of a hard winter: Others, that it forbodes a change in Congreſs—We ſhall be better able to determine after election is over: Our exhibition comes on to-morrow—there will be a ſad ſhaking—You ſee we have 42 candidates—and all of them have their friends."

A vote of thanks to the FOUR Senators of the United States, who voted againſt the Treaty with the Creek Nation, was paſſed by the Senate of Georgia at their late ſeſſion, by the caſting vote of their Preſident.

It ſeems, by the above, that the Treaty with the Creek Nation is not without friends—*even in Georgia.*

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED BOLTS OF DUCK, of 40 yards each, have been ſold from the *Boſton* Sail-Cloth Manufactory in the laſt year, of a ſuperior quality to any ever before ſeen in America.

The noble Ship PRESIDENT, of 1000 tons burthen, lately launched at Providence, is wholly clothed with Duck from this manufactory.

We hear that the cenſus of the inhabitants of the State of Maſſachuſetts, including the diſtrict of Maine, amounts to *four hundred and ſeventy thouſand* perſons.

The very reſpectable majority of the houſe of Repreſentatives, on paſſing the new revenue bill—ſuggeſts ideas very favorable to the enlightened policy, and independence of that hon. body—while it diſcovers a proper confidence in the patriotiſm of their conſtituents.

A certain diſtinguiſhed character in the United States, wrote a book on the ſubject of government.—He founded his ſyſtem on the experience of mankind, in all countries and ages—and the invariable principles of human nature—the great objects of this work, are to deviſe the moſt effectual barriers to the encroachments of arbitrary power, and the moſt perfect ſafeguards to liberty.——A correſpondent obſerved, that in a late debate on the exciſe bill, the principles of this work were very fully recognized; when it was urged as a reaſon for a certain amendment propoſed to the bill, "that human nature is always the ſame—what *has* been, *will* be again—and that *experience* is the only infallible guide in legiſlation;" when the principles of emulation, rivalſhip and ambition are brought forward as the great moving cauſes of action to the human mind, and a ballanced government is urged as the natural and neceſſary reſult; it is very faſhionable to hear perſons ſay, that *modern* human nature, is ſo very different a thing from *ancient* human nature, that it will be univerſally found *in future*, that every idea of diſtinction and emulation is eradicated from the human conſtitution! That every man, according to ſcripture, will prefer his neighbour's intereſt to his own; that equality and community of goods will render the condition of mankind in the United States infinitely more eligible than it has been in any former age of the world.

The exciſe bills as it is termed, now before Congreſs, has met with much undeſerved cenſure from an erroneous idea, that thoſe men who ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the ſame ſyſtem of taxation, previous to the revolution, and whoſe oppoſition to the meaſures of the Britiſh government were the cauſe of the liberty we now enjoy, would act inconſiſtently by favoring a ſyſtem of taxation they then deteſted and reſolutely oppoſed.—Independent of the wide difference between the principles of the bill now before Congreſs, and the Britiſh exciſe; it may juſtly be obſerved, that there exiſts ſome difference in bearing a burden impoſed by a government in which we had no paticipation, and in paying a tax laid by our immediate repreſentatives, and for the ſupport of a government of our own choice. *Gen. Adv.*

The only plauſible objection againſt the aſſumption of the exciſe by the general government, is a ſuppoſition that the impoſt will ſo encreaſe, that no other additional revenue will be wanted—but this objection excludes all idea of ſinking any part of the principal of the public debt—of making a *certain* proviſion to pay the intereſt agreeable to the plighted faith of the United States—or of a ruinous claſhing of juriſdictions, in caſe the ſtates ſhould ſeparately renew their exciſe ſyſtems, if Congreſs ſhould wave the right to that ſource of revenue.

According to the ſeveral enumerations of the inhabitants of various diſtricts of the United States, the population of this country exceeds all the eſtimates heretofore publiſhed on the ſubject. Some perſons may ſay the amazing increaſe in particular places, is owing in a great degree to emigrations—grant this to be the caſe—where is the ſpot in thoſe States which have furniſhed the largeſt number of emigrants, that has not alſo made advances in its population. The fact is, that this country is advancing to the ſovereignty of the globe with a rapidity that baffles all calculation.

The iſſue of the Belgic Revolution ſufficiently evinces, that no ſyſtem, which is founded on an invaſion of EQUAL RIGHTS, can poſſibly ſucceed.—A levelling principle is the canker of a free Conſtitution.

There is a profeſſion, which it has become a good deal faſhionable to rail againſt, to whom civil ſociety is under no ſmall obligations both on account of their public ſpirit, and as aſſertors of the rights of freemen—I mean lawyers; it is ſaid the preſent glorious revolution of France owes its riſe in a great meaſure to the gentlemen of the bar—and in our own country they have always borne a conſpicuous part in the council and in the field.

This is undoubtedly a fact, that lawyers have always been held in low eſtimation in deſpotic and arbitrary governments.

The Hon. AARON BURR, of New-York, is elected Senator of the United States, to take the place of Hon. PHILIP SCHUYLER, in March next.

Yeſterday departed this life, in an advanced age, the Hon. GEORGE BRYAN, Eſq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania.

AT the late Annual Meeting of the Pennſylvania Society, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, &c. held, agreeably to their Charter, on the 3d inſt. the following perſons were elected officers for the preſent year.

Preſident,	James Pemberton, Eſq.
Vice-Preſidents,	Rev. Dr. William Rogers, Rev. Dr. Nicholas Colin.
Secretaries,	Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts, Mr. John McCrea.
Treaſurer,	Mr. James Starr.
Counſellors,	Miers Fiſher, Eſq. William Lewis, Eſq. William Rawle, Eſq. John D. Coxe, Eſq. John Todd, Jun. Eſq. Joſeph Thomas, Eſq.
Committee of Correſpondence.	James Pemberton, Eſq. Rev. Dr. William Rogers, Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts, Richard Wells, Eſq. Mr. Caleb Lowndes, Dr. Caſper Wiſtar, Mr. John McCrea.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. SINCE OUR LAST.

Sloop Induſtry,	Allen,	Virginia.
Brig Hawk,	Curwin,	Liverpool.
Schooner Polly,	Andote,	Port-au-Prince.
Brig Virginia,	Dott,	Marſeilles.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/6.	17/.	pr. £	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/9	9/.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/.		45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/3	15/6	77½	do.
Indents	8/9	9/	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,	11/.	11/6.	57½	do.

The purchaſes of public debt by the Treaſurer of the United States on Monday 17th inſt. were at 17/4 for 6 per cents, and 9/ for 3 per cents and defered 6 per cents.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

LINES on FEMALE GENIUS.

To PHILENIA ;* *occasioned by reading her POEM, entitled,* "*Ouâbi, or the Virtues of Nature.*"

IN former days, as ancient poets feign,
A strange contention fill'd th' etherial plain,
What goddess, fairest in angelic eyes,
Should o'er her bright compeers in beauty rise,
In make and motion high above the rest,
Sov'reign of hearts and queen of love confess'd.
All wakeful Discord the event improv'd,
And the whole sex a gilded apple mov'd.
O'er the bless'd plain the friv'lous bauble roll'd,
"*To the first Fair,*" inscrib'd in gems and gold.
Who had the fairest face, fit subject then,
For universal war of gods and men.
A higher theme has now all hearts inclin'd,
Not who's the fairest form, but brightest mind.
And hark, how loud the mental contest rings!
Apollo's hand has set the tuneful strings,
PHILENIA's verse his living lyre divine
Admits, and calls upon the sacred nine
To name the fair pre-eminent in song,
To whose mild voice the dulcet notes belong.
To such enchantress he'll consign the lyre,
The bright credential of superior fire ;
From whose strict chords the diapason clear,
Mellifluous deep, shall charm th' arrested ear.
Extatick airs, that hymn the morning ray,
The lark's full note, and linnet's lighter lay,
Shall emulate PHILENIA's song in vain,
Her heav'nly harp sublime and seraph strain.
And hence shall bigot pride contest no more
The sex's equal claim to classic lore.
Mean is the man who never can bestow
A leaf of laurel to a female brow ;
When sterling sense and tuneful diction join'd,
Are the twin-offspring of a female mind.

From Albion's cliffs what tides of music flow,
When heart struck SEWARD pours the plaint of woe,
When CARTER's modulated numbers roll,
And MOORE and AIKIN moralize the soul.

O woman, favorite of the smiling skies!
Be thy just rights asserted by the wise!
To thy fair fame impartial, they shall find
Genius is not to any sex confin'd ;
Bound by no Salic Law, to nature true,
" Shall give to merit, what is merit's due."

* *A Lady of Boston.*

BOSTON, Jan. 15.

TIPPO SAIB.

By an arrival at *Salem* from *India*, a *Calcatta* paper has been received, which gives accounts of the operations of that inveterate enemy of the English, TIPPO SAIB, the successor of the famous *Hyder Ali*, against the *Rajah* of *Travencore*. In one battle with the *Rajah*, *Tippo* is said to have been defeated, with the loss of 1300 men—and in a second, he is said to have assaulted the *Rajah* lines with incredible ferocity and bravery, and after a long contest, obtained a victory. The *Rajah* of *Travencore* is assisted by his ally, the English, with considerable bodies of troops, and according to the last accounts, *Tippo*, with 150,000 men, was preparing to attack them—between whom a serious battle was expected.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Of France, at the date of the last accounts, was fast approaching towards its dissolution—the consequent general election that will take place throughout France, will be the true epocha for the *permanent* establishment, or final destruction of the liberties of that country. That the issue may be the promotion of the best good of the French Nation, forms the wish of every American. To the King, they say,

" *Hail, thou that shalt a sceptre wield,*
Unspotted long with human gore :
Thy chatlet shall a fanction yield,
To regal tyranny no more.

Another LOUIS *views thy state,*
And the great HENRY *joys to see*
His injur'd country blest tho' late
With LOUIS *and with* Liberty."

SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

So great has been the encouragement given to this Lottery, that even bets were yesterday laid, that there would not be a Ticket to be purchased for weeks previous to the time fixed for drawing.

BALTIMORE, January 18.

His Britannic Majesty hath been pleased to approve the Appointment of JOSHUA JOHNSON, Esquire, to be the Consul for the United States of America, at the Port of London and Places adjacent.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subscriber has established a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boston, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Season, and three times a week during the Summer Season.

Good Carriages, Horses, and careful Drivers are provided.——Passengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.——Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in these Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for starting from the respective Stage Houses is absolutely necessary—from which there can be no deviation.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eastward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thursdays,
Norwich——Tuesdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wednesdays and Saturdays,
For the Westward, leaves Boston——Mondays and Thursdays,
Providence——Tuesdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wednesdays and Saturdays.

69—1w3m JESSE BROWN.

South-Carolina Lands for Sale,

ABOUT one hundred miles from Charleston, for any kind of Goods. One third part of 63 Tracts of Land, containing 51,900 acres, lying near the rivers of Savannah, Big and Little Salt Cohachees, and the fork of the Ediso : These Lands are a dark, or a copper-coloured soil, in an inhabited part of the State.

Also 5 tracts of Land in Ninety-Six district, 4 in Orangeburg district, 6 in Camden, all containing 7,600 acres, all good land, with streams of water running through them. These Lands will be sold so low, that a man may make his fortune in buying them, for the purpose of selling them again, as emigrants are daily arriving there from Europe, to settle.

Duplicate Plots and Grants may be seen, and indisputable titles will be given by the subscriber. FREDERICK KING.

Morristown, Jan. 1791. (77—6w1w.)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subscriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopon and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, the following Certificates, issued by the said State, to sundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay ; all of which are signed by John Stevens, jun. Treasurer, and countersigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount. £	s	d
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Alston,	60	8	9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30	16	10½
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60	8	9
664	June 30, do.	James Kinsey,	57	12	6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5	4	4½
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3	12	4½
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	135	7	6¾
1060	March 20, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31	13	9
1128	August 8, do.	James Coulston,	30	7	10½
1133	August 8, do.	Moses Thompson,	150	5	9¾
1230	January 27, 1783,	Asa Gildersleaves,	63	7	5¾
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61	16	10½
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4	17	10½

Any person who may have found the said Certificates, and will return them to the subscriber, living at Penollopon aforesaid, shall receive the above reward ; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the above Certificates, as payment is stopped at the public offices. If any of them should be offered for sale, the person to whom they are offered is requested to stop the same, and give notice thereof to their humble servant. KENNETH HANKINSON.

Monmouth County, New-Jersey, Jan. 15, 1791.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper dispositions for paying the Interest in the several States, it is necessary that the amount to be paid in each should be previously known at the Treasury. And as the expiration of the first quarter is not far distant, it is wished that those who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and signifying their election, pursuant to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.

INFORMATION WANTED.

☞ *THE Subscriber requests, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchase of Lands made by a Mr.* Daniel Richardet, *in the year* 1781 *and* 1782, *in some part of the United States, he will be so kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office.* S. RICHARDET.

January, 1791.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber*, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars,*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 8790.

☞ *Tickets in the above Lottery are to be sold by* Stephen Austin, *corner of Front and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.*

PLEASE TO NOTICE.

☞ *FOR the accommodation of those who would wish to become Adventurers in the First Class of the* MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, *letters*, post paid, *directed to* SAMUEL COOPER, *at his Office, North side State-House, Boston, enclosing Philadelphia, New-York or Boston Bank-Bills, or other good Bills, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded* immediately *upon the receipt of such letters.*

Boston, Dec. 22, 1790.

N.B. *A List of Prizes will be deposited with the Printer hereof, immediately after the drawing is compleated.*

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PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JANUARY 28.—DOLLARS at 7*s* 6*d*.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6¾*d*	
Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	36*s*	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10*d*	
Ashes, pot,	per ton,	35 *a* 37*l* 10*s*	
Arrack	pr. gall.	10*s* 12*s* 6*d*	
Brandy, common,		7*s* 6*d*	
——Cogniac		8*s* 4*d*	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12*l a* 16*l*	
Bricks	pr. M	30*s*	
Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	18*s* 6*d* 19*s*	
Ditto, pilot		35*s*	
Ditto, small water		45*s* 48*s*	
Beer, American, in bot.	pr. doz.	8*s* 4*d*	
——	pr. bbl.	30*s*	
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,	4*l* 10*s* 4*l* 18*s*	
	Merch. pine	4*l* 10*s* 4*l* 15*s*	
	Sap, do.	2*l* 7*s* 6*d* 3*l*	
	——N. Eng.	2*l* 5*s* 2*l* 7*s* 6*d*	
	Cedar	4*l* 4*l* 5*s*	
The above are the Shallop prices ; for the Yard prices add 15*s pr M.*			
Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	24*s*	
BEEF	Irish	pr. bbl. 55*s* 60*s*	
	Boston	50*s*	
	Country	48*s* 50*s*	
Butter	pr. lb.	10*d* 12*d*	
——in kegs		10*d*	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2*s* 2*s* 6*d*	
Chocolate	pr. lb.	10*d* 11*d*	
Coal	pr. bushel	1*s* 8*d*	
Coffee	pr. lb.	1*s* 2*d*	
Cinnamon		18*s* 20*s*	
Cassia		4*s*	
Cheese, English		1*s* 6*d*	
——— Country		6*d* 7½*d*	
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb. 3*s* 3*d* 3*s* 6*d*	
	Wax	3*s*	
	Myrtle Wax	1*s* 2*d*	
	Mould, tallow	11*d* 12*d*	
	Dipped	9*d* 9½*d*	
Cotton		1*s* 4*d* 1*s* 8*d*	
Currants		1*s* 6 2*s*	
Cloves		1*s* 5	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	1*s* 5 1*s* 7*s* 6*d*	
Cordage		60*s* 62*s* 6*d*	
Cocoa		62*s* 6*d* 67*s* 6*d*	
Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80*s* 85*s*	
——Ravens		65*s* 70*s*	
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	43*s*	
——Common,		39*s*	
——Bur middlings,	best	37*s*	
——Middlings		34*s*	
——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	14*s* 16*s*	
Flax	pr. lb.	8*d* 9*d*	
Fustic	pr. ton,	135*s* 150*s*	
Feathers	pr. lb.	2*s* 4*d*	
Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5*s* 3*d*	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7*l* 10*s* 8*l*	
Ginger, white race		52*s* 6*d*	
Ditto, common		50*s*	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	1*s* 2*d*	
Ginseng,		2*s*	
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter cask,	30*s*	
Ditto, fine glazed		37*s* 6*d*	
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5*s* 6*s*	
Do.	pr. case,	30*s* 35*s*	
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. bush 8*s* 4*d* 6*d*	
	Rye	5*s*	
	Oats	1*s* 8*d* 2*s* 6*d*	
	Indian corn	2*s* 6*d* 3*s*	
	Barley	4*s* 9*d*	
	——Best shelled	20*s*	
	Buckwheat	2*s*	
Hams	pr. lb.	7*d* 8*d*	
Hemp,	pr. ton,	50*l* 56*l*	
Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5*l* 6*l*	
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	20*s*	
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9*d* 10*d*	
Hops		2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 6*d*	
Indigo, French,		7*s* 6*d* 12*s*	
———Carolina		4*s* 7*s* 6*d*	
Irons, fad	pr. cwt.	50*s*	
IRON	Castings	22*s* 6*d* 30*s*	
	Bar	pr. ton, 29*l* 30*l*	
	Pig	10*l*	
	Sheet	60*l* 65*l*	
	Nail rods	36*l*	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	27*s* 35*s*	
Lard, hogs		9*d* 10*d*	
Lead in pigs		40*s* 42*s* 6*d*	
——in bars		45*s* 50*s*	
Lead, white		80*s* 85*s*	
——red		47*s* 6*d*	
Leather, foal	pr. lb.	1*s* 2*d* 1*s* 4*d*	
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42*s* 45*s*	
Logwood		7*l* 5*s* 8*l*	
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	10*s*	
——Rye		28*s*	
Mackarel, best		60*s*	
——Common		30*s* 52*s* 6*d*	
Mace	pr. lb.	70*s*	
Mustard		2*s* 4*d*	
Madder, best		1*s* 8*d* 1*s* 9*d*	
Molasses	pr. gall.	2*s* 9*d*	
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	13*s*	
Mast spars		6*s* 7*s* 6*d*	
Mahogany		8*d* 12*d*	
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	60*s* 67*s* 6*d*	
Nails, 10*d* 12*d* & 20*d*—		8*d* 8½*d* 9*d*	
OIL	Linseed,	pr. gall. 3*s* 9*d*	
	Train	1*s* 10*d* 2*s*	
	Spermaceti	3*s* 7*d*	
	Whale	1*s* 10*d* 2*s*	
	Olive	6*s* 6*d*	
	Ditto	pr. case 28*s* 30*s*	
	Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box, 52*s* 6*d* 60*s*	
	—baskets	12 bottles 28*s*	
Oak timber	pr. ton	40*s*	
Porter in casks,	pr. gall.	2*s*	
——London,	pr. doz.	12*s* 6*d* 15*s*	
Porter, American	pr. doz.	12*s*	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	25*s*	
Pork, Burlington,		90*s*	
——Lower county		70*s* 85*s*	
——Carolina		75*s*	
Peas, Albany		7*s* 6*d* 8*s* 4*d*	
Pepper,	pr. lb.	2*s* 9*d*	
Pimento		1*s* 6*d*	
Rice	pr. cwt.	24*s*	
Rosin	pr. bbl.	25*s*	
Raisins, best,	pr. keg	75*s*	
Ditto	pr. jar	25*s*	
Ditto	pr. box	17*s* 6*d*	
RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall. 5*s* 6*d* 6*s*	
	Antigua	3*s*	
	Windward	4*s* 6*d*	
	Barbadoes	4*s* 4*s* 4*d*	
	Country, N. E.	3*s* 3*s* 4*d*	
	Taffia	2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*	
Sassafras	pr. ton	45*s* 60*s*	
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	6*l* 10*s*	
Sulphur, flour		40*s* 41*s*	
Shot		50*s*	
STEEL	German	pr. cwt. 60*s* 70*s*	
	English, blistered	8*s* 2*s* 6*d*	
	American	pr. ton 40*l* 60*l*	
	Crowley's	pr. fag. 4*l* 10*s*	
Snake root	pr. lb.	1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*	
Soap, Common		5*d* 6*d*	
——Brown		6*d*	
——Castile		8*d* 9*d*	
Starch		7½*d*	
Snuff		1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 4*d* 3*s* 6*d*	
Spermaceti, refined,		3*s*	
Sail Cloth, English,	pr. yard,	1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 2*d*	
——Boston, No. I.		2*s* 3*d*	
——— No. II.		2*s* 2*d*	
——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90*s*	
SUGAR	Lump,	pr. lb. 1*s* 5*d*	
	Loaf, single refined	1*s* 6*d*	
	Ditto, double do.	1*s* 10½*d*	
	Havannah, white	11*d*	
	Ditto, brown,	8*d* 10*d*	
	Muscovada,	pr. cwt 75*s* 90*s*	
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3*s* 9*d*	
SALT	Allum	pr. bush. 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*	
	Liverpool	2*s* 6*d*	
	Cadiz	2*s*	
	Lisbon	2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*	
Ship build. W. O. frames	p. ton,	80*s* 85*s*	
Do. LO. & red C.	do.	6*l* 6*l* 5*s*	
Shingles, short,	p. M.	15*s* 20*s*	
——long dressed		90*s* 100*s*	
Scantling, heart,		90*s* 150*s*	
——Sap		42*s* 45*s*	
STAVES	Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces 12*l*	
	W. O. hogshead	7*l* 5*s*	
	R. O. do.	5*l* 5*s*	
	Leogan	5*l* 15*s*	
	Barrel	4*l* 15*s*	
	Heading	8*l* 10*s*	
SKINS	Otter, best	pr. piece 30*s*	
	Minks	1*s* 2*s* 6*d*	
	Fox, grey	2*s* 6*d* 5*s*	
	——red	6*s* 7*s* 6*d*	
	Martins	3*s*	
	Fishers	2*s* 6*d* 3*s*	
	Bears	7*s* 6*d* 20*s*	
	Racoons	2*s* 4*s*	
	Musk-rats	9*d* 1*s* 6*d*	
	Beaver,	pr. lb. 7*s* 6*d* 11*s* 3*d*	
	Deer, in hair	1*s* 6*d* 9*s* 3*d*	
Tar, N. Jersey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	13*s*	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	15*s* 17*s*	
Turpentine		20*s* 22*s* 6*d*	
——Spirits,	pr. gall.	3*s* 9*d*	
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. new	best 35*s*	
	——inferior	26*s* 28*s*	
	——old	45*s* 50*s*	
	Rappahannock	19*s* 6*d* 22*s*	
	Colo. Maryland	40*s* 60*s*	
	Dark	20*s* 22*s* 6*d*	
	Long-leaf	22*s* 6*d*	
	Eastern-shore	15*s* 16*s*	
	Carolina, new	24*s* 26*s*	
	——old	30*s*	
TEAS	Hyson	pr. lb. 7*s* 8*s* 4*d*	
	Hyson skin,	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*	
	Souchong, best	7*s* 6*d* 8*s*	
	Congo,	3*s* 4*d* 3*s* 9*d*	
	Bohea,	2*s* 7*d*	
Tallow, refined		9*d*	
Tin	pr. box,	110*s* 112*s* 6*d*	
Verdigrease	pr. lb.	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*	
Vermillion,		11*s* 3*d*	
Varnish,		2*s* 2*s* 3*d*	
WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe 40*l* 80*l*	
	Lisbon	40*l*	
	Teneriffe	22*l* 10*s* 24*l*	
	Fayal	pr. gall. 3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*	
	Port	pr. pipe 39*l* 40*l*	
	Ditto	pr. gall. 5*s* 10*d*	
	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz. 30*s*	
	Claret	30*s* 45*s*	
	Sherry	pr. gall. 6*s* 9*d* 9*s*	
	Malaga	4*s* 5*s*	
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2*s* 2*s* 2*d*	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	1*s* 3*d*	
——short,	pr. lb.	1*s* 10½*d*	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	70
Ditto	60 days	72½
Ditto	30 days	73½
Amsterdam, 60 days,	pr. guilder,	35½
	30 days	35 1*d*
France, 60 days,	pr. 5 liv.	8*s* 6*d*
	30 days	6*s* 10*d*

WANTED, TWO OR MORE

Convenient ROOMS,

in Chesnut-Street, or as near the Bank as possible. Enquire of the Printer. (eptf.)

☞ *THE Subscribers for this paper, in the city of* New-York, *are respectfully informed, that the charge of the papers proving inconvenient to* Mr. Wetmore, *at the Post-Office, the Editor has engaged* Mr. Samuel Campbell, *Book-seller, Hanover-Square, to receive them and superintend their delivery—by whom Subscriptions and arrearages will be received.*